

of their mouths: others had their ribs stove in by their hands: some were hanging by their hands from the beams of the ship, and some were hanging by their heads from the beams of the ship. The writer had this account, at which human nature shudders, from an eye-witness, the 1st Lieutenant of the brig, who was first on board in the morning. It appears the carnage commenced by a party of them wishing to murder all the Europeans who were their fellow-prisoners (about, perhaps, ten or twelve in number,) but that being in the dark, they dispatched many who were not, which excited ill-blood. They did not, moreover, all agree upon escaping by force, which increased the animosity amongst them, and a mutual massacre of the most savage nature commenced; for they had on edged weapons, nor any thing, but their hands and their hammock ropes. They were all naked, their clothes being torn from their backs. They had piled up the dead bodies under the hatches to form a kind of platform to enable them to reach the gratings, and most of these bodies were of Europeans. About 20 were killed by the discharges of musketry. The four who were found alive had hidden themselves under the water-casks at the commencement of the fray, and had not, it appeared, suffered in health. One man was found nearly strangled, but still alive; he died on the way to the hospital, from a slight fall. It is the writer's opinion, that, shocking as this catastrophe was, it was probably fortunate for the friends of order, as it appeared that these wretches had formed the most diabolical plans of massacre and plunder. (The other account to which we have alluded, states that the English, too, were marked out amongst their victims.) Another account supposes they had destroyed each other in a fit of insanity.

The United States and Colombia.

[Translated from the Gazette of Colombia, published at Bogota, Dec. 21st, 1823.]

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The First Minister of the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia.—The Honorable Richard S. Anderson arrived in this capital on the 10th instant, and, after the usual communications with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the 16th instant, at half past eleven, A. M. was appointed for presenting, personally, his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to the executive. On that day the Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, directed Senr. Lopez, one of the officers of that Department, to wait upon Mr. Anderson, and accompany him to the Palace.

On his entrance, the guards paid him the appropriate honors. Mr. Anderson, having reached the office of Foreign Affairs, Senr. Gual received him, and expressed to him the great pleasure which he experienced in seeing, in this capital, a citizen so distinguished, he immediately introduced him to many gentlemen of the High Court, of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and other officers of State who were present. Mr. Anderson then presented Mr. Bullitt, his private Secretary.

At the appointed hour, the Secretary of State and Foreign Relations conducted Mr. Anderson to the principal saloon of the palace, where His Excellency the Vice President, with the other Secretaries, was waiting his arrival. In the outer saloon, was the Commanding General of the Department, with a splendid assemblage of all the Officers who were in the capital. Immediately on Mr. Anderson's being presented to the Vice President, he addressed him as follows:

Mr. President—the President of the U. S. States, animated by an ardent wish to continue the relations of perfect harmony and generous friendship between our respective countries, has commanded me to give the most satisfactory expression to the liberal feeling which he, as well as the people of the U. S. States, most ever entertain towards the institutions of freedom in every country. I tender to you his anxious wishes for the restoration of peace to this Republic, and prosperity to its citizens. My own admiration of the liberal institutions of Colombia, and of the glorious manner in which they have been created and sustained, affords the surest pledge of the sincerity of my sentiments. If this mission shall have the happy effect of giving solidity and duration to the harmonious feelings of our countrymen, it will be a source of unalloyed joy to every friend of free government.

It is on this continent and in this age, Mr. President, that man has been awakened to the long lost truth that, under Heaven, he is capable of governing himself: that God has not given to him in vain the part and intellect of a human being—Every motive that can operate on a good man, urges him to cherish the institutions founded on the development of these truths, and to nourish the principles which can alone sustain them. The sublime spectacle that we can enjoy, is to contemplate our fellow man explaining and teaching, by reason and argument, the truth that constitutes the only legitimate source of political power. When a nation is penetrated with this truth, its liberty is placed beyond the reach of force or fraud.

Under such governments, we may fondly hope to see the people of this continent devoted only to those acts which give comfort and enjoyment to domestic life, and the highest polish to intellectual improvement. It has long, indeed, been the doctrine of despots, that the arts of peace are too limited to fill the employments of man; and their anxiety in this doctrine has been manifested by the slaughter of millions. Let it, then, be the high duty of those who guide the destinies of the American Republic, by abstaining from every hostile collision, to demonstrate the falseness of a principle as monstrous to good men, and consolatory only to tyrants. Time has not yet, indeed, permitted us to see, in its full extent, the effect which the principles of government enshrined in the American Continent may have on the habits or the practices of man; but enough has already been disclosed to cheer the friends of peace, and to animate them to new vigilance in cherishing those principles which, adjoining war and bloodshed, lead only to peace.

In conclusion, let me say that, while the establishment of this Republic gives to the world a most brilliant example of the triumph of valor and of virtue, so may it continue to succeeding generations, an illustrious monument of a good cause.

Having concluded, Mr. Anderson delivered to the Vice President his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and his Excellency, on reading them, congratulated him on his safe arrival in the capital of the Republic, saying among other things, "that, as the United States had always been the great luminary, which the inhabitants of this part of America had held in view during their conflicts, so now they, and particularly the people and government of the Republic of Colombia, would delight to express to the classic land of American liberty the high esteem which they had ever entertained for its government and political institutions, and their desire to improve and draw still more closely the friendly relations which happily exist between the two nations."

The ceremony being concluded, Mr. Anderson was about to retire, when the Vice President, having descended from his seat, approached him, and again addressed him in the most cordial manner. In this familiar interview, they mutually expressed, with the greatest freedom, the patriotic sentiments inspired by the interesting occasion.—When Mr. Anderson retired, the guards of the palace paid him the same honors which had been shown to him on his entrance, and he was accompanied to his residence by three officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The arrival of the first Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in the capital of Colombia, cannot fail to inspire the most pleasing sensations in the bosom of every friend of liberty. This pleasure is greatly augmented, when it is remembered that Mr. Anderson is a citizen distinguished for every estimable quality, and especially for a sincere, firm, and liberal character. Mr. Anderson,

after having supported, in his own country, with the greatest zeal, the cause of the new American States, now comes to reside among us, with the high character of Minister Plenipotentiary, and to perfect the work of the friends of American freedom. We venture to anticipate the highest results from a mission directed by the freest government on earth, and received by another, which, though young in the glorious career it has undertaken, devotes all its vigilance and exertion to the happiness of the virtuous people who have established it.—Let, then, order, and love of the Constitution, and obedience to the laws, reign among us, and Colombia will in a few years, be as happy as the land of Washington and Franklin.

PROVINCIALISMS.—Matthews is advertising in England his trip among the Yankees, and no doubt the genius and humor of this rare Comedian and mimic are admirably displayed. The provincialisms of the different countries in the three kingdoms are well known; but we question whether any ever came up to the life with as much exactness as the following Song, now going the rounds of the newspapers. It only wants the Nasal twang to make it complete.

From the Old Colony (Mass.) Memorial.

My Cousin's Visit to the Nail Works.

A brand-new song, by the author of—"Not Waverin'."

Tune—"Tide-I."

Say have you seen a Nail Melon?

'Tis all the people's wonder—O!

It thumps away, both night and day,

And makes a noise like thunder—O.

The cranks and pams, like battering rams,

Do keep such pelting, pounding—O,

That all the ground is shook around.

By reason of the jouncing—O!

Recitative—Now, you must know that I'd a lot of cousins, that 'com'd all the way down from Vermont to learn the fashions, and to hear and see all the cute and curious thumpings of the Old Colony.

"By Jolly," said Zachery Diggins, "I assign to see the nail works, if it costs me my fire-bell coat. Uncle Fido told us as how they had ten thousand rattlers, and kept up a rattation sort of a—"

"Rattlety bang, and clatterly clang;

"And rattlety, clatterly bang they go!"

So, off we set with Tom and Bot,

Young Stephen Bumps and Dally—O;

And Jo and Josh and Bill Magosh;

Ned Slackfoot, the jolly—O;

And Suzy Nud and Mimy Judd,

(They rode behind on pillows—O.)

And Stry Sieck. They made such clack,

You'd thought there were a million—O!

Rec.—We scamper'd along through mud and mire quite in the style of the fashionable, till we were brought up all standing, full before 'quire Clunker's nail works, and were soon gently escorted into the very bowels of this great establishment; when out squealed cousin Betty Diggins, as loud as a shriek owl, "O, the wonderment, what a nation sight of juggl'mances!" "Yes, faith," quoth Ned, "and as thick as—even bumble-bees in a punkin blow! Rabbit ye, Bets, an be darn'd, and hold your gab there," balled Zachery. "O the old s-e-e-zer, how they shall 'em out!" cried Josh, and then cousin Dolly the school dame, who was all sensitive, "O, the lurry and living pings!" said D.L. "I'll be soured in a butter tub, if ever I see such curiosity thumpings in all my born days! Foes and Gump, I'm all over goose pimples!"

"Farnation," sung out Tom, "how they chop the iron up!" Then Bill, taking his turn, exclaimed, "its bolts and butknuts! Uncle Jeremy's thrashing mill is no touch to it. Take care, Stephen, or you'll have your gizzard ripp'd out by the smashers there, as quick as a pig can crack a walnut!"

—Now all this was a very delightful accompaniment to the rattation of the whirling machinery as it is very decorately touched off by

Rattlety bang, and clatterly clang;

And rattlety, clatterly bang they go!

Selections from English Papers received by ship Columbia.

Edinburgh Free Dinner.—This dinner took place on Monday, 18th inst., when several excellent speeches were made by the Earl of Rosslyn, Messrs. Moncrief, Cockburn, Jeffrey, and others. Alluding to the example of America, Mr. Jeffrey said, "What were the topics perpetually resorted to, and what were the objections perpetually thrown upon those who advocated liberal principles?—That they were calculated to produce disorder and tumult. In the face of the world, he would appeal to the history of the United States, as affording a complete refutation of those most unjust and most ungenerous calumnies. In what nation was there so little tumult—in what country was liberty more flourishing, and party spirit less violent—and whose laws and constitution were so happily productive of the best interests of the community? Let us only reduce to practice those principles as the test of their intrinsic merit, and their public utility—principles which the energy of freedom can alone bestow, and which invariably lead to tranquility, happiness, and peace."

Honorable Conduct.—Under the pressure of commercial difficulties, Mr. Cooke's bank at Sunderland failed in the year 1816. That gentleman's eldest son has just presented the sum of £13,000 to be divided amongst the creditors. This sum, we understand, he has raised on his inheritance, an estate, his father's life interest in which had been applied previously towards paying the demands upon the bank.

Literature.—A new piece of Lord Byron's entitled the *Deformed Transformed*, is about to appear. It is partly founded on the Faust of Goethe, the hero is a humpback, to whom the Devil gives the shape of the beautiful Achilles, on condition that he (Satan) is to accompany the transformed every where; and in virtue of this compact the Evil one is perpetually at his elbow.—*Examiner.*

At the Theatre of San Carlos, at Naples, a squadron of forty eight horses manoeuvred with the greatest ease upon the stage in Daport's ballet of *Cinderella*. They were rode by Germans, and charged at full speed.—*Count de Stendhal's Travels.*

At the Old Church, Leeds, on Sunday last, a child being given into the Vicar, for the purpose of christening, he discovered, to his great surprise, that the infant was Hebrew.

A writer in the Courier suggests the propriety of re-publishing, occasionally, a list of murders, the perpetrators of which remain undiscovered; to this might be added the amount of the rewards offered for their apprehension.

New S. L. Theory.—D. E. Hoyer, of Minden, has published in the Sunday Journal of that town, a detailed account of the hypothesis, that the nucleus of the sun consists of molten gold.

It is said that M. Ravengo, the Colombian minister, has made some very flattering offers to Gen. Mina, to proceed to the New World, and fight in the cause of liberty there.

Lord Cochrane.—Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that the Emperor of Brazil has conferred on Lord Cochrane the rank of Marquis, and has presented him a valuable estate, as an appendage to his title. It is said too, that his Lordship has been offered the appointment of Governor of Bahia.

Frogs in France are brought to market alive, and there prepared for the cook, by extracting the hind quarters (the only part used) with a dexterous twitch. This shocking operation seldom proves, immediately fatal, owing as much, perhaps, to the address with which the amputation is effected as to the reptile's natural tenacity of life; for they may be seen dragging themselves about the paniers in which they had been brought from the country, with the utmost seeming composure, for whole hours after having been thus mutilated.

Voyage of Discovery.—The *Fury* and *Hecla* are to be taken into dock immediately at Deptford, and fitted for the voyage of Discovery. Captain Parry takes the command of the *Hecla*, the ship

in the first voyage under his orders; and Captain Hopper is to command the *Fury*. The *Griper* is also fitted, and proceeds to Wager River, from whence Captain Lyon proceeds by land. Captain Lyon is appointed to the *Griper*, as is also Lieut. Manion, who is to accompany him in his journey.

A pathetic Appeal.—The great Lord Bacon was reduced to such extreme poverty towards the latter end of his life, that he wrote to James the First for assistance, in these words: "Help me, dear sovereign, lord and master: and pity me so far, that I, who have been born to a beg, be not now in my age forced, in effect to bear a wallet—Nor that I, who desire to live to study, may now be driven to study to live."

A Latin Manuscript of Milton, occupying 735 closely written pages, has been discovered in the London State Paper Office—the subject is religious.

Aloisa de Strolberg, Countess of Albany, died at Florence the 29th of January. She was the widow of Charles Edward, the last Pretender to the Throne of England. The Stuart family is now extinct.

From the Mechanic's Magazine, London Feb. 7.

The 'London Journal of Arts and Sciences,' is filled chiefly with copies obtained from chancery of the Specifications of Patents recently sealed.—The numbers before us contain the particulars of twenty patents, the principal among which are those granted to Mr. Perkins, for his improvements in the Steam Engine; to William Church, for the construction, by means of types, block or plates, combined together, of cylinders, for printing, in different colours, calicoes, silks, and other fabrics; and for a method of drying the print (by tubes filled with steam or hot air) between the application of the different colours.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The question of the Presidency of the United States is one that still continues to occupy the public attention from one extreme of the Union to the other, and the exertions made by the partisans of the respective candidates are unprecedented. As a statesman, John Quincy Adams appears to be most respected, and notwithstanding he is not generally considered as properly belonging to the Republican party, he has every chance of succeeding. Mr. Crawford, it is thought, will be his strongest competitor, as the demonstration on the part of the European league against free institutions in every part of the globe, require that the reins of the United States Government should be placed in the hands of a man of strong republican principles and firmness, although his diplomatic talents and experience are not so great. Mr. Calhoun's want of age is objected to; and although numbers admire General Jackson as a commander of an army, they feel afraid to trust him with the destinies of a country whose prosperity depends on peace.

SLAVERY.—The Liverpool Mercury gives the following account of the slave population in most of the British Colonies, for the years 1817 and 1820-21. Slaves have been removed from some of the other colonies to Demerara and Trinidad; some have also been removed from the Bahamas (not included in this statement) to Demerara; and, on the other hand, there will have been some manumissions in this period.

	1817	1820-1	Decrease.
Antigua,	32,269	31,053	1,216
Barbadoes,	23,735	23,180	553
Demerara,	77,867	77,376	491
Dominica,	17,937	16,554	1,413
Grenada,	28,024	25,677	2,347
Jamaica,	347,069	341,862	5,207
Montserrat,	6,610	6,505	105
Nevis,	9,603	9,261	342
St. Kitts,	20,137	19,817	320
St. Lucia,	15,893	15,794	2,099
St. Vincent,	25,255	24,252	1,003
Tobago,	15,470	14,581	889
Trinidad,	25,921	23,537	2,384
Virgin Islands,	6,899	6,167	732
	652,719	633,616	19,103

THE SABBATH.—We copy the following, says the New York National Advocate, from an English paper:

The Jewish Sabbath.—Warsaw, Dec. 6.—The Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Platskov, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday.

The above cannot be true. Considering the Sabbath as a political as well as religious institution, intended not only as a day of rest for man, but humanity for servants and animals, it may not be of much consequence what day is selected. It is an affirmative precept, however, "Six days shalt thou labour, and the seventh day thou shalt rest;" and there is no diversity of opinion throughout the world, that *Saturday* was the Sabbath of the Lord—the day on which he created—the day which is always sanctified by the chosen people. The celebrations of the new moons, and the computations of time, depended upon Saturday being, as it ever has been considered, as the Sabbath day. The Council of Nice, in balloting for a religion, and changing the Sabbath, gave no reason for the measure, except expediency. The religion in itself has been productive of much good, in enforcing the obligations of morality, and encouraging acts of charity and good will; but there never appeared to us any reason for altering the Sabbath; and a class of Christians, called Seventh day Baptists, still keep Saturday instead of Sunday, particularly in Connecticut. These reports must be always received with caution and doubt. That which has existed 5382 years, will not be abandoned at this day.

An edition of Mr. Cooper's last novel, the *Pilot*, has made its appearance in London. The London Literary Gazette of the 7th February contains a review of the novel—the reviewer says:—

"We find, with a good deal to censure, much to praise. The story, for example, is altogether improbable, but most of the characters are admirably drawn,—drawn as we will venture to say, from realities in life. The great merit of the novel lies in the group of sea-characters which its action displays. *Long Tom* is the lower class hero of the piece, and not unworthy the pen of Smollett."

The conclusion of the critique is not quite so flattering, but allowance is to be made for national jealousy.

In defence of probability, and of many blunders, there is so much of force and originality in three volumes, that we dare say they will float for some time on the tide of public favor, before they sink into Davy's Locker."

The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in the North of Europe, under date of January 22, will be read with interest—coming, as it does, from an intelligent and respectable source:—

"I have read with great satisfaction the President's most interesting, well conceived and spirited message. You can have no idea of the sensation it has created in Europe; in every country it has been read with the deepest interest; and there is not a man, who is not the tool and slave of tyranny, who has scrupled to give to it the approbation of his heart, and very generally of his tongue. Take my word for it, the threats and intimations of the Holy Alliance as respects South America, will all pass over; what their wishes are, there can be no doubt; and if they could restore things to the old regime, they would begin the work to-morrow. But they know and feel the

impossibility of the thing; they see the evident junction of the two great maritime nations, the United States and Great Britain, in case any more should be made in Spanish American affairs, and that they would be irresistible.

The President's Message may prolong the existing peace of the world, however continental cabinets may dislike its doctrines—and newspapers may decry it, its author and his country. Indeed I would not be surprised if all parties in Europe were to go to work, to see which can get the start in securing commercial advantages with the new governments in South America, instead of attempting to load them again with Castilian fetters. I feel confident that France will recognize their independence, and the Republic of Colombia in its present form, in 1824. Russia will not follow the example so soon."

Extract of a letter by the brig *Stephen Girard*, arrived at this Port, dated

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Feb. 17.

"There is a rumour here that the French government is about to issue a decree, by which the produce of this country will, henceforth, be considered as foreign productions, and pay foreign duties, even in French bottoms. Should this be the case, it will open a fine carrying trade for our vessels, for as they could then carry the produce of this country to France, on terms equally as advantageous as French vessels, and can sail cheaper, we would naturally get the preference."

"The same remark may be made on the trade hence to Great Britain, and some of our vessels have already been lucratively employed in that way, since the passage of the English Free Trade Act."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Legislature of Massachusetts refused at its last session to alter the law, rendering persons liable to imprisonment for debt. To this refusal, the Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, applies the following remarks:—

"Let it be registered on thy dirtiest page, O Infamy! that a body of men, hired to watch over the destinies of a portion of the only free nation on earth, knowing that their masters, the people, desired, yes, prayed for—supplanted their very servants, for the amelioration of a most atrocious system of persecution for poverty's sake, and 'for righteousness' sake—virtually declared that the system was already good enough for them!—Those petitions, borne upon the groans and sighs of wretched orphans, and consecrated by the tears of forlorn mothers—were ignominiously thrown 'under the table'—scouted into utter darkness—covered with obloquy—and trampled upon by the lowest limbs of the law!"

From the New-Haven Post, March 11.

The Tariff.—One of my neighbours, Mr. Park, who knows nothing beyond the bounds of his farm, inquired of another, Mr. Claus, who knows everything in this way, what was meant by *The Tariff*? Upon which Claus told him, that the Tariff was a great black trotting horse, 14 hands high, raised in Pennsylvania, first taken to Washington market by Baldwin of Pittsburgh; but as no one would buy him he was now hired and used as the great hobby horse of the capital; that one *Condict* of Jersey, was the groom, who brought him out every morning into the Washington Circus, well oiled and curried; that *Todd*, of Pennsylvania, generally mounted him first, to shew his goings, that Mr. Clay often rode him, and had once or twice forced him into a canter. There was frequent mounting and dismounting of the great horse; but he was generally found at night where he started.

Well, says Park, it is not very costly to keep such a horse? To be sure it is, says the other, he consumes every day more provender than the price of your farm would purchase. Then, says Park, mercy defend us from all great, black, trotting, hobby horse Tariffs.

Little did the honest man dream, that few men ever get into any great offices, but upon the back of some great trotting horse?

Weekly Compendium.

A frame building, on Callowhill street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, used as a Distillery, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, and an adjoining tenement considerably injured. The fire originated from accident, and broke out a little after eight o'clock.

Mr. Clayton, of the suite of the Hon. Cesar A. Rodney, United States Minister at Buenos Ayres, and bearer of despatches for government, arrived at New York on Sunday last, in the brig *Brazilian*, 67 days from Buenos Ayres.

Quarantine.—Vessels arriving at Newbern, N. C. from the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York, are liable to perform quarantine, which will be rigidly enforced.

It is stated in the Boston Patriot, that General William Hull has written a history of his campaign at Detroit, which is to be published in numbers in the public papers.

A new species of swindling, it seems, is now practised in New York. Specie dollars have been so clipped and filed, that each want a shilling of being weight.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, March 15. "This moment the Senate has rejected the application made by the people of Southwork for a bank. The truth is, the subject came too late before the Legislature to prove successful at this session."

Pirates.—The schooner *Fame*, at Alvarado from Campechy, reported that pirates were numerous at the latter place—the sails of the schooner were uncut and the rudder unhung, to prevent her being cut out in the night.

History of Boston.—A history of that city, in one volume octavo, is now in press at Boston. It commences with the first settlement, and is continued down to the present time, including occasional observations and remarks, embellished with elegant engravings, representing the principal public buildings, with a particular description of each.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, received in this city, mentions that our minister C. A. Rodney, Esq. had been seriously indisposed, and that at one time, his life had been despaired of.

An attempt was made on the night of the 17th of January, to set fire to the town of St. John's (Antigua), in consequence of which the Governor of the island has offered a reward of \$400 for such information as will convict the incendiaries.

The total of the black and mulatto population in all the West India islands is one million six hundred thousand—the total of the whites, in the same, is four hundred and fifty thousand.

In announcing the adjournment of the legislature of Massachusetts, the Nantucket Enquirer says—what they have done, in matters pertaining to the general good of the state, might have been recorded on the margin of a two dollar bill; what they have not done, will be left in the bamboozled bosoms of their constituents.

The splendid mansion house of David L. Ward, Esq. at Louisville, Kentucky, accidentally caught fire on the 25th ultimo, and was entirely consumed. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

The City Council of Boston, have authorised a Loan, not exceeding \$500,000, for the purpose of improving Faneuil Hall Market.

Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at twenty-six million!

Shad.—Three fine shad, caught in the North river, on the Jersey shore, opposite New-York city, were brought to that market, and purchased by Mr. Nibbs, at \$3 each.

The Emperor Alexander, commanding the establishment of an Italian Opera in his capital, is said to have offered Madame Pons, new and benefit nights.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have resolved to adjourn on the 30th of this month.

The great raft ship, now building at Quebec, for transporting timber to England, after the discharge of her cargo is to be employed as a collier-ship, burthen is 5,000 tons.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning, at New York, in the Saw Pit of Noah Brown's Ship Yard, and destroyed a Ship and a Brig on the stocks, a new Steam Boat, and other property, to the value of about \$60,000.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 10th inst. to convene again on the last Monday of the ensuing November. They were 101 days in session, and passed 104 acts.

The manager of the Chatham Garden Theatre, New York, offers a Grecian Cross of pure gold, to be set with a diamond, worth one hundred dollars, for a poetical address that may be approved of, to be spoken at the opening of the Theatre, to be the composition of a female.

Col. Wall, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, has arrived at Charleston, S. C. on a tour of inspection of the military posts on our seaboard from Georgia to Maine.

The steam boat *Pennsylvania*, Capt. Robbins, made a passage from New Orleans to the lake of Ohio, in 12 days and 6 hours; thirty hours of time were taken up in landing passengers, freight, &c. She had a freight of 65 tons, sixteen sails, and one hundred and sixty-five deck passengers, her passage, (about 1300 miles) is the fastest ever made.

Dr. Percival, (distinguished for his professional labors,) has been appointed by the President and Senate, an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, to be stationed at West Point. The duties of a lecturer in chemistry are assigned to the same.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced in New York on Monday morning. The first case that comes on is that of Johnson, who is charged with the murder of Murray, in November last.

The editor of the Boston Courier, was tried on Thursday in the Municipal Court of that town, for an alleged libel on the Russian Consul, found guilty on a part of the indictment, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the common jail, and to pay costs of prosecution.

A new Militia Law has been passed by the Legislature of Maine, by which towns are required to find ratios for the addition to Regimental Reviews, or pay 20 cents to each soldier.

A monument is about to be erected at Weston Heights, to the memory of the late Major General Isaac Brock.—It is to consist of a basement chamber or vault, 9 feet under the level of the surface, with a base 20 feet square, and 12 feet in height, and circular tower of 65 feet in height, 16 1/2 feet diameter at the base, rising to 14 1/2 at the top, with a lantern and platform. The lantern to be raised 7 1/2 feet above the shaft, making a height of 101 1/2 feet from the foundation.

A young man, of very genteel appearance, by the name of Morris Parker, was committed to Prison by the Judges of the Oyer and Terminer of New York, on the 16th instant, for striking one of the Officers, and for using insulting language in the Court. The offence was committed at the opening of the court, for the trial of Johnson, in the murder of Murray, upon the interference of the peace officers to quiet a tumult in the passage leading to the same.

A writer in the Nashville Gazette thus introduces an obituary: "Died, recently in this place, Mr. MORALITY. This gentleman never was a resident of this place.—He sometimes visited or town; but never having many friends amongst his visits were short. There are a few of us who entertained a high respect for his worth—but the man he had but few associates. His health was always bad whilst amongst us; indeed the physicians declared a long stay amongst us would certainly produce a decline. But he has left us! Peace to his ashes!"

At a meeting, self-styled a caucus, held at Charleston, Kanawha county, state of Virginia, following curious resolution, amongst others equally strange, was adopted:

"That this meeting have full confidence in the talents, virtue, and integrity of CAPTAIN JAMES CLEVELAND SYMMES, as a philosopher, an explorer, a soldier, and a scholar, as a friend to useful discoveries; and that it use every honorable exertion to promote him to the Presidential chair."

Singular Notion.—A letter from Sacn, of the 5th inst. announces the death of Thomas G. Thornton, U. S. State Marshal for the District of Utah, who died on the 4th. This letter states, that Mr. Thornton had requested his friends to keep him as long as they could—then to put his body in a lead coffin, well soldered—over this a coffin made of inch boards, then one of two inches, of four inches, and another, for the outside, of eight inches thick, all well bolted together—and to bury him at night, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.—[The gentleman to whom these particulars are communicated, was well acquainted with Mr. Thornton, and has

the city watch swore, that on the 22d of November, at half past 12 o'clock, he found a dead body lying in Guyler's alley.

Dr. Stevens saw the body; the head was beaten on the left side; there were several bruises on the face. The district attorney read the two examinations; one taken the 23d, the other the 24th of November; the last, although given as knowledge under great perturbation, fully and unequivocally admitted the fact of his meeting Murray, of his taking him home to his house, of his going on board the sloop and fetching his chest to his eating supper, and going out with him, of his carrying up stairs with him, as he had money in it; of his taking up the chest, and going into the chamber, and Murray going afterwards, and found Murray asleep; took away from his pocket, opened his chest, and struck the money, and then got a hatchet and struck Murray twice on the head and killed him; that a prisoner carried him down into the cellar, and kept him there at day, and the next night tried the body into the alley, where it was found. That he told his daughter what he had done, and she wept bitterly, saying that it would have happened if her mother had been at home, but she was absent, at Newberg. The body taken out of Murray's chest, was thrown into a closet, and given subsequently by the daughter to her brother, who buried it at Brook-

Richmond paper describes a machine recently invented in that city—the great value of which consists in the facility by which all the different parts of food requiring culinary preparation, may be rapidly and almost instantaneously prepared. The machine is simple, yet philosophical—a few drops of spirits or of alcohol—scarcely a cent of expense—is sufficient to put the whole in operation, and best steaks, mutton chops, veal cutlets, ham, venison, may be got up adapted to the epicurean appetite.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
A bill has passed the House of Representatives, which provides for the survey of a route for a canal between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Ohio, by the rivers Juniata and the Schuylkill, by the Mahoning Creek, to the Susquehanna, and from the Susquehanna by the Mahoning and Clearfield Creeks, to the waters of Black Creek, to the Conowing, &c. to Pittsburgh.

conspiracy among the blacks has lately been detected at Hull Bay, Jamaica. Several of the conspirators have been arrested. On the 10th of January, one of them was executed. The punishment of three of them was commuted to transportation. Others under sentence of transportation were pardoned.

S. Craig, Esq. American Consul at Panama, has arrived at New York in the ship Quito, states, that a French frigate from Lima had arrived at Lima, and informed, that Bolivar was at the head of 1500 men, and intended soon to attack the Royalists. Mr. C. heard of no battle having been fought between the Royalists and Patriots; report they have received a few days since, of the victory of Valparaiso, of the total defeat of the Royalists, must be incorrect.

Insurrection at the State Prison.—A most daring attempt was made yesterday at sunrise, by some of the convicts of the State Prison to escape. They rushed upon one of the officers and threatened his life, in order to get the keys which he had in his possession. Foiled in this attempt they resorted to the eating hall; and a spirit of mutiny and insubordination became general thro' the Prison. The whole number of the convicts assembled there, many of them armed with dangerous weapons, and refused to leave the hall or to go to their cells, unless their fellows, who had attempted the escape, would be excused from punishment. The situation of the officers, especially as who having charge of the shops were by this expected combination in the power of the convicts, became seriously alarming. The ordinary police of the government of the prison, was found insufficient to quell the mutiny, unless at the expense of life, which it would have been horrible to incur. Under these circumstances, a request was made to Major Vanwinkle, commanding the U. S. Marines, at the Navy Yard, for assistance, who, on being read a report of the mutiny, immediately ordered the 1st Regiment of Marines to appear at the prison, and the mutiny was terminated. The convicts were subjected to punishment, and good order restored throughout the yard.

THREAD MILL.
The Philadelphia Gazette says—"It is not, we have generally known to the citizens of Philadelphia, that a thread mill has been for some time in operation in their Alms house. When first introduced, it did not meet the approbation of the officers and gentlemen of the establishment. So at first, indeed, did some of them take at the machine, their leisure interrupted by this new invention, that they left the house. It is to be regretted, that the thread mill is now so common, that it is quite as able to labor for the maintenance, as many who have been obliged to leave the house to support themselves in idleness. Certain it is, that the number of names on the roll is about as large as it was at this season last year, and there is no doubt, that the thread mill is the cause of this increase, and not the punishment of idleness. It is in itself severe but not cruel. It is as required for the punishment of sturdy beggars, who are able but unwilling to work, and who have been devouring that which of right belongs to the sick, the aged, and the infirm. It is not to be abused, but there is little likelihood that it will be, seeing that the overseers have no interest in making the paupers work and their strength.

From the Boston Palladium.
We have examined the Log Book of the Emerald, and find that she sailed from Liverpool on Feb. 20, 1844, (civil account); at P. M. came and the rock; at 4, discharged her pilot. At 10, lat. 45, sounded at 58 fathoms on Grand Bank; at 11, 60 fathoms; at 12, 70 fathoms; at 1, 80 fathoms; at 2, 90 fathoms; at 3, 100 fathoms; at 4, 110 fathoms; at 5, 120 fathoms; at 6, 130 fathoms; at 7, 140 fathoms; at 8, 150 fathoms; at 9, 160 fathoms; at 10, 170 fathoms; at 11, 180 fathoms; at 12, 190 fathoms; at 1, 200 fathoms; at 2, 210 fathoms; at 3, 220 fathoms; at 4, 230 fathoms; at 5, 240 fathoms; at 6, 250 fathoms; at 7, 260 fathoms; at 8, 270 fathoms; at 9, 280 fathoms; at 10, 290 fathoms; at 11, 300 fathoms; at 12, 310 fathoms; at 1, 320 fathoms; at 2, 330 fathoms; at 3, 340 fathoms; at 4, 350 fathoms; at 5, 360 fathoms; at 6, 370 fathoms; at 7, 380 fathoms; at 8, 390 fathoms; at 9, 400 fathoms; at 10, 410 fathoms; at 11, 420 fathoms; at 12, 430 fathoms; at 1, 440 fathoms; at 2, 450 fathoms; at 3, 460 fathoms; at 4, 470 fathoms; at 5, 480 fathoms; at 6, 490 fathoms; at 7, 500 fathoms; at 8, 510 fathoms; at 9, 520 fathoms; at 10, 530 fathoms; at 11, 540 fathoms; at 12, 550 fathoms; at 1, 560 fathoms; at 2, 570 fathoms; at 3, 580 fathoms; at 4, 590 fathoms; at 5, 600 fathoms; at 6, 610 fathoms; at 7, 620 fathoms; at 8, 630 fathoms; at 9, 640 fathoms; at 10, 650 fathoms; at 11, 660 fathoms; at 12, 670 fathoms; at 1, 680 fathoms; at 2, 690 fathoms; at 3, 700 fathoms; at 4, 710 fathoms; at 5, 720 fathoms; at 6, 730 fathoms; at 7, 740 fathoms; at 8, 750 fathoms; at 9, 760 fathoms; at 10, 770 fathoms; at 11, 780 fathoms; at 12, 790 fathoms; at 1, 800 fathoms; at 2, 810 fathoms; at 3, 820 fathoms; at 4, 830 fathoms; at 5, 840 fathoms; at 6, 850 fathoms; at 7, 860 fathoms; at 8, 870 fathoms; at 9, 880 fathoms; at 10, 890 fathoms; at 11, 900 fathoms; at 12, 910 fathoms; at 1, 920 fathoms; at 2, 930 fathoms; at 3, 940 fathoms; at 4, 950 fathoms; at 5, 960 fathoms; at 6, 970 fathoms; at 7, 980 fathoms; at 8, 990 fathoms; at 9, 1000 fathoms; at 10, 1010 fathoms; at 11, 1020 fathoms; at 12, 1030 fathoms; at 1, 1040 fathoms; at 2, 1050 fathoms; at 3, 1060 fathoms; at 4, 1070 fathoms; at 5, 1080 fathoms; at 6, 1090 fathoms; at 7, 1100 fathoms; at 8, 1110 fathoms; at 9, 1120 fathoms; at 10, 1130 fathoms; at 11, 1140 fathoms; at 12, 1150 fathoms; at 1, 1160 fathoms; at 2, 1170 fathoms; at 3, 1180 fathoms; at 4, 1190 fathoms; at 5, 1200 fathoms; at 6, 1210 fathoms; at 7, 1220 fathoms; at 8, 1230 fathoms; at 9, 1240 fathoms; at 10, 1250 fathoms; at 11, 1260 fathoms; at 12, 1270 fathoms; at 1, 1280 fathoms; at 2, 1290 fathoms; at 3, 1300 fathoms; at 4, 1310 fathoms; at 5, 1320 fathoms; at 6, 1330 fathoms; at 7, 1340 fathoms; at 8, 1350 fathoms; at 9, 1360 fathoms; at 10, 1370 fathoms; at 11, 1380 fathoms; at 12, 1390 fathoms; at 1, 1400 fathoms; at 2, 1410 fathoms; at 3, 1420 fathoms; at 4, 1430 fathoms; at 5, 1440 fathoms; at 6, 1450 fathoms; at 7, 1460 fathoms; at 8, 1470 fathoms; at 9, 1480 fathoms; at 10, 1490 fathoms; at 11, 1500 fathoms; at 12, 1510 fathoms; at 1, 1520 fathoms; at 2, 1530 fathoms; at 3, 1540 fathoms; at 4, 1550 fathoms; at 5, 1560 fathoms; at 6, 1570 fathoms; at 7, 1580 fathoms; at 8, 1590 fathoms; at 9, 1600 fathoms; at 10, 1610 fathoms; at 11, 1620 fathoms; at 12, 1630 fathoms; at 1, 1640 fathoms; at 2, 1650 fathoms; at 3, 1660 fathoms; at 4, 1670 fathoms; at 5, 1680 fathoms; at 6, 1690 fathoms; at 7, 1700 fathoms; at 8, 1710 fathoms; at 9, 1720 fathoms; at 10, 1730 fathoms; at 11, 1740 fathoms; at 12, 1750 fathoms; at 1, 1760 fathoms; at 2, 1770 fathoms; at 3, 1780 fathoms; at 4, 1790 fathoms; at 5, 1800 fathoms; at 6, 1810 fathoms; at 7, 1820 fathoms; at 8, 1830 fathoms; at 9, 1840 fathoms; at 10, 1850 fathoms; at 11, 1860 fathoms; at 12, 1870 fathoms; at 1, 1880 fathoms; at 2, 1890 fathoms; at 3, 1900 fathoms; at 4, 1910 fathoms; at 5, 1920 fathoms; at 6, 1930 fathoms; at 7, 1940 fathoms; at 8, 1950 fathoms; at 9, 1960 fathoms; at 10, 1970 fathoms; at 11, 1980 fathoms; at 12, 1990 fathoms; at 1, 2000 fathoms; at 2, 2010 fathoms; at 3, 2020 fathoms; at 4, 2030 fathoms; at 5, 2040 fathoms; at 6, 2050 fathoms; at 7, 2060 fathoms; at 8, 2070 fathoms; at 9, 2080 fathoms; at 10, 2090 fathoms; at 11, 2100 fathoms; at 12, 2110 fathoms; at 1, 2120 fathoms; at 2, 2130 fathoms; at 3, 2140 fathoms; at 4, 2150 fathoms; at 5, 2160 fathoms; at 6, 2170 fathoms; at 7, 2180 fathoms; at 8, 2190 fathoms; at 9, 2200 fathoms; at 10, 2210 fathoms; at 11, 2220 fathoms; at 12, 2230 fathoms; at 1, 2240 fathoms; at 2, 2250 fathoms; at 3, 2260 fathoms; at 4, 2270 fathoms; at 5, 2280 fathoms; at 6, 2290 fathoms; at 7, 2300 fathoms; at 8, 2310 fathoms; at 9, 2320 fathoms; at 10, 2330 fathoms; at 11, 2340 fathoms; at 12, 2350 fathoms; at 1, 2360 fathoms; at 2, 2370 fathoms; at 3, 2380 fathoms; at 4, 2390 fathoms; at 5, 2400 fathoms; at 6, 2410 fathoms; at 7, 2420 fathoms; at 8, 2430 fathoms; at 9, 2440 fathoms; at 10, 2450 fathoms; at 11, 2460 fathoms; at 12, 2470 fathoms; at 1, 2480 fathoms; at 2, 2490 fathoms; at 3, 2500 fathoms; at 4, 2510 fathoms; at 5, 2520 fathoms; at 6, 2530 fathoms; at 7, 2540 fathoms; at 8, 2550 fathoms; at 9, 2560 fathoms; at 10, 2570 fathoms; at 11, 2580 fathoms; at 12, 2590 fathoms; at 1, 2600 fathoms; at 2, 2610 fathoms; at 3, 2620 fathoms; at 4, 2630 fathoms; at 5, 2640 fathoms; at 6, 2650 fathoms; at 7, 2660 fathoms; at 8, 2670 fathoms; at 9, 2680 fathoms; at 10, 2690 fathoms; at 11, 2700 fathoms; at 12, 2710 fathoms; at 1, 2720 fathoms; at 2, 2730 fathoms; at 3, 2740 fathoms; at 4, 2750 fathoms; at 5, 2760 fathoms; at 6, 2770 fathoms; at 7, 2780 fathoms; at 8, 2790 fathoms; at 9, 2800 fathoms; at 10, 2810 fathoms; at 11, 2820 fathoms; at 12, 2830 fathoms; at 1, 2840 fathoms; at 2, 2850 fathoms; at 3, 2860 fathoms; at 4, 2870 fathoms; at 5, 2880 fathoms; at 6, 2890 fathoms; at 7, 2900 fathoms; at 8, 2910 fathoms; at 9, 2920 fathoms; at 10, 2930 fathoms; at 11, 2940 fathoms; at 12, 2950 fathoms; at 1, 2960 fathoms; at 2, 2970 fathoms; at 3, 2980 fathoms; at 4, 2990 fathoms; at 5, 3000 fathoms; at 6, 3010 fathoms; at 7, 3020 fathoms; at 8, 3030 fathoms; at 9, 3040 fathoms; at 10, 3050 fathoms; at 11, 3060 fathoms; at 12, 3070 fathoms; at 1, 3080 fathoms; at 2, 3090 fathoms; at 3, 3100 fathoms; at 4, 3110 fathoms; at 5, 3120 fathoms; at 6, 3130 fathoms; at 7, 3140 fathoms; at 8, 3150 fathoms; at 9, 3160 fathoms; at 10, 3170 fathoms; at 11, 3180 fathoms; at 12, 3190 fathoms; at 1, 3200 fathoms; at 2, 3210 fathoms; at 3, 3220 fathoms; at 4, 3230 fathoms; at 5, 3240 fathoms; at 6, 3250 fathoms; at 7, 3260 fathoms; at 8, 3270 fathoms; at 9, 3280 fathoms; at 10, 3290 fathoms; at 11, 3300 fathoms; at 12, 3310 fathoms; at 1, 3320 fathoms; at 2, 3330 fathoms; at 3, 3340 fathoms; at 4, 3350 fathoms; at 5, 3360 fathoms; at 6, 3370 fathoms; at 7, 3380 fathoms; at 8, 3390 fathoms; at 9, 3400 fathoms; at 10, 3410 fathoms; at 11, 3420 fathoms; at 12, 3430 fathoms; at 1, 3440 fathoms; at 2, 3450 fathoms; at 3, 3460 fathoms; at 4, 3470 fathoms; at 5, 3480 fathoms; at 6, 3490 fathoms; at 7, 3500 fathoms; at 8, 3510 fathoms; at 9, 3520 fathoms; at 10, 3530 fathoms; at 11, 3540 fathoms; at 12, 3550 fathoms; at 1, 3560 fathoms; at 2, 3570 fathoms; 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at 1, 6080 fathoms; at 2, 6090 fathoms; at 3, 6100 fathoms; at 4, 6110 fathoms; at 5, 6120 fathoms; at 6, 6130 fathoms; at 7, 6140 fathoms; at 8, 6150 fathoms; at 9, 6160 fathoms; at 10, 6170 fathoms; at 11, 6180 fathoms; at 12, 6190 fathoms; at 1, 6200 fathoms; at 2, 6210 fathoms; at 3, 6220 fathoms; at 4, 6230 fathoms; at 5, 6240 fathoms; at 6, 6250 fathoms; at 7, 6260 fathoms; at 8, 6270 fathoms; at 9, 6280 fathoms; at 10, 6290 fathoms; at 11, 6300 fathoms; at 12, 6310 fathoms; at 1, 6320 fathoms; at 2, 6330 fathoms; at 3, 6340 fathoms; at 4, 6350 fathoms; at 5, 6360 fathoms; at 6, 6370 fathoms; at 7, 6380 fathoms; at 8, 6390 fathoms; at 9, 6400 fathoms; at 10, 6410 fathoms; at 11, 6420 fathoms; at 12, 6430 fathoms; at 1, 6440 fathoms; at 2, 6450 fathoms; at 3, 6460 fathoms; at 4, 6470 fathoms; at 5, 6480 fathoms; at 6, 6490 fathoms; at 7, 6500 fathoms; at 8, 6510 fathoms; at 9, 6520 fathoms; at 10, 6530 fathoms; at 11, 6540 fathoms; at 12, 6550 fathoms; at 1, 6560 fathoms; at 2, 6570 fathoms; at 3, 6580 fathoms; at 4, 6590 fathoms; at 5, 6600 fathoms; at 6, 6610 fathoms; at 7, 6620 fathoms; at 8, 6630 fathoms; at 9, 6640 fathoms; at 10, 6650 fathoms; at 11, 6660 fathoms; at 12, 6670 fathoms; at 1, 6680 fathoms; at 2, 6690 fathoms; at 3, 6700 fathoms; at 4, 6710 fathoms; at 5, 6720 fathoms; at 6, 6730 fathoms; at 7, 6740 fathoms; at 8, 6750 fathoms; at 9, 6760 fathoms; at 10, 6770 fathoms; at 11, 6780 fathoms; at 12, 6790 fathoms; at 1, 6800 fathoms; at 2, 6810 fathoms; at 3, 6820 fathoms; at 4, 6830 fathoms; at 5, 6840 fathoms; at 6, 6850 fathoms; at 7, 6860 fathoms; at 8, 6870 fathoms; at 9, 6880 fathoms; at 10, 6890 fathoms; at 11, 6900 fathoms; at 12, 6910 fathoms; at 1, 6920 fathoms; at 2, 6930 fathoms; at 3, 6940 fathoms; at 4, 6950 fathoms; at 5, 6960 fathoms; at 6, 6970 fathoms; at 7, 6980 fathoms; at 8, 6990 fathoms; at 9, 7000 fathoms; at 10, 7010 fathoms; at 11, 7020 fathoms; at 12, 7030 fathoms; at 1, 7040 fathoms; at 2, 7050 fathoms; at 3, 7060 fathoms; at 4, 7070 fathoms; at 5, 7080 fathoms; at 6, 7090 fathoms; at 7, 7100 fathoms; at 8, 7110 fathoms; at 9, 7120 fathoms; at 10, 7130 fathoms; at 11, 7140 fathoms; at 12, 7150 fathoms; at 1, 7160 fathoms; at 2, 7170 fathoms; at 3, 7180 fathoms; at 4, 7190 fathoms; at 5, 7200 fathoms; at 6, 7210 fathoms; at 7, 7220 fathoms; at 8, 7230 fathoms; at 9, 7240 fathoms; at 10, 7250 fathoms; at 11, 7260 fathoms; at 12, 7270 fathoms; at 1, 7280 fathoms; at 2, 7290 fathoms; at 3, 7300 fathoms; at 4, 7310 fathoms; at 5, 7320 fathoms; at 6, 7330 fathoms; at 7, 7340 fathoms; at 8, 7350 fathoms; at 9, 7360 fathoms; at 10, 7370 fathoms; at 11, 7380 fathoms; at 12, 7390 fathoms; at 1, 7400 fathoms; at 2, 7410 fathoms; at 3, 7420 fathoms; at 4, 7430 fathoms; at 5, 7440 fathoms; at 6, 7450 fathoms; at 7, 7460 fathoms; at 8, 7470 fathoms; at 9, 7480 fathoms; at 10, 7490 fathoms; at 11, 7500 fathoms; at 12, 7510 fathoms; at 1, 7520 fathoms; at 2, 7530 fathoms; at 3, 7540 fathoms; at 4, 7550 fathoms; at 5, 7560 fathoms; at 6, 7570 fathoms; at 7, 7580 fathoms; at 8, 7590 fathoms; at 9, 7600 fathoms; at 10, 7610 fathoms; at 11, 7620 fathoms; at 12, 7630 fathoms; at 1, 7640 fathoms; at 2, 7650 fathoms; at 3, 7660 fathoms; at 4, 7670 fathoms; at 5, 7680 fathoms; at 6, 7690 fathoms; at 7, 7700 fathoms; at 8, 7710 fathoms; at 9, 7720 fathoms; at 10, 7730 fathoms; at 11, 7740 fathoms; at 12, 7750 fathoms; at 1, 7760 fathoms; at 2, 7770 fathoms; at 3, 7780 fathoms; at 4, 7790 fathoms; at 5, 7800 fathoms; at 6, 7810 fathoms; at 7, 7820 fathoms; at 8, 7830 fathoms; at 9, 7840 fathoms; at 10, 7850 fathoms; at 11, 7860 fathoms; at 12, 7870 fathoms; at 1, 7880 fathoms; at 2, 7890 fathoms; at 3, 7900 fathoms; at 4, 7910 fathoms; at 5, 7920 fathoms; at 6, 7930 fathoms; at 7, 7940 fathoms; at 8, 7950 fathoms; at 9, 7960 fathoms; at 10, 7970 fathoms; at 11, 7980 fathoms; at 12, 7990 fathoms; at 1, 8000 fathoms; at 2, 8010 fathoms; at 3, 8020 fathoms; at 4, 8030 fathoms; at 5, 8040 fathoms; at 6, 8050 fathoms; at 7, 8060 fathoms; at 8, 8070 fathoms; at 9, 8080 fathoms; at 10, 8090 fathoms; at 11, 8100 fathoms; at 12, 8110 fathoms; at 1, 8120 fathoms; at 2, 8130 fathoms; at 3, 8140 fathoms; at 4, 8150 fathoms; at 5, 8160 fathoms; at 6, 8170 fathoms; at 7, 8180 fathoms; at 8, 8190 fathoms; at 9, 8200 fathoms; at 10, 8210 fathoms; at 11, 8220 fathoms; at 12, 8230 fathoms; at 1, 8240 fathoms; at 2, 8250 fathoms; at

